

Calgary Weekly Herald

AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Volume VII, Number 17.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889

Two Dollars a Year

"Alberta Drug Store."



JOHN FIELD,

[Late of Brighton, England.]

Wholesale and Retail

Druggist,

Operative and Dispensing

Chymist.

Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

Orders by Mail and Stage Promptly Executed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN.

Cattle Exports.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The export of live stock by the St. Lawrence route this year reached its highest point, viz., 85,653 head of cattle and 58,983 sheep. The development of this trade with the mother country is most gratifying to the Minister of Agriculture.

Appointments to the Senate.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The Governor General has called to the Senate Major Boulton of Shell River Manitoba, who was in command of Boulton's Scouts during the rebellion, to fill the place vacated by Hon. Mr. Schultz.

Mr. J. A. Loughheed, of Calgary, has been appointed to the Senate in the place of the late Senator Hardisty for the Northwest Territories.

There are still vacancies in the upper chamber for Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, to be filled before Parliament meets.

The Anthracite Coal Co.'s Deal.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 11.—McLeod Stewart, president of the Anthracite Coal Company, wires members of the company from St. Paul, denying the telegram from Eau Claire, which states that the deal with the English capitalists is off. Mr. Stewart recently returned from England with a modified proposition for the sale of the entire property on new terms. The American stockholders unanimously agree, and an option was granted Messrs. Stewart giving them the control of the property. Negotiations are being rapidly closed with the English Syndicate whose capital is one and a half millions.

The Usual Contradiction.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—It turns out that the statement made yesterday, that the Dominion Government have been urging the C. P. R. Co. to select the balance of their land grant in the Northwest, is a tissue of misrepresentations. Ever since the company began to earn its land grant in 1881 there have been communications passing between the Government and Company. The company is as anxious as the government that land matters should be finally closed, and every step with that end in view is being taken. The company

has not asked for a delay of six years to make its final selection, and there is no act of 1888 which would warrant Mr. Dewdney in selecting lands for the Company.

Railway Legislation Wanted.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Application will be made to incorporate a company to build a railway in British Columbia to connect with the American railway at the mouth of the Fraser river on the Nelson; also a railway in British Columbia to connect with American railways near the head of the Kettle river to the mouth of the Fraser river, or to the coast; also a branch line in a northerly direction to the south end of Okanagan.

The Saskatchewan Railway & Mining company will ask for an extension of their chartered line from its present terminus at Saskatoon, crossing the South Saskatchewan river and running northeasterly to Fort la Corne, thence to the crossing of the Saskatchewan river at North Bend, thence northeasterly by the Hudson's Bay railway (projected); also from the terminus in a northerly direction, crossing the North Saskatchewan, thence northerly to Green Lake, crossing Beaver to Water Hen river onward.

The Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—It is rumored that the Ontario Legislature will meet between January 23 and 25.

The Police Commissioners have just added nineteen police to the staff.

The Duke of Connaught Coming.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—Information has been received at Government House to-day that the Duke of Connaught will arrive at Vancouver from Japan about the middle of next May, and will spend a month in Canada, embarking for home about the middle of June.

Owing Two Hundred Thousand.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—The failure of Mularky & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, is worse than at first expected. Their liabilities almost foot up to \$200,000. The largest creditor is the Merchants Bank, \$57,000, the larger part of which is secured.

Coming to the Calgary District.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 13.—The Free Press says a Pomeranian agriculturalist, who has been living in Dakota for some years, passed through to-day on his way to Calgary where he will take up a homestead. His reason for leaving Dakota is that it is

too cold over there, the ground being frozen until May, while in the Calgary district farmers can generally begin plowing early in April.

Three Boys Drowned in Port Hope.

PORT HOPE, Dec. 13.—A very sad drowning accident occurred here last evening. Two little boys, sons of John Mallett, and a son of E. Mitchell, of the Port Hope gardens, were skating on the electric light pond, and were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Black-Leg in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 14.—There is a considerable amount of black-leg among cattle in the province, and much mortality has resulted from it. It is in connection with the latter that Mr. Lowe, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, is now visiting the country. He will see that means are adopted to cremate all animals that may die from infectious disease hereafter. It is said that the Government will try the effect of Pasteur's system of inoculation with a view of preventing the spread of the disease.

A No Popery Demonstration.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—The police had to interfere last evening to put down a gang of roughs who got up an anti-Catholic demonstration and made a very large procession. They were preceded by a band decorated with illuminated placards bearing such inscriptions as "No Popery," "We Want No Walsh," etc., and when ordered by the police to disband they refused. The police then dispersed them with batons.

Seizure of Cloth in Esquimaux.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The Customs department has been advised that Inspector Young has seized a large quantity of cloth used by the men of the ships of war at Esquimaux, which was being offered for sale in shops in Victoria. It is not known in what manner the goods are brought from the vessels to the dealers, but it is believed those in the navy who have been transgressing have a go-between. The matter is being carefully inquired into, and the guilty parties will be brought to account.

John Ross Against the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—The case of John Ross against the Canadian Pacific, involving \$1,250,000, in the Superior Court, before Justice Davidson, is likely to be a cause celebre. Ross was manager for the construction of the C. P. R. which lies

along the north shore of Lake Superior, and after the completion of his work he demanded an additional \$20,000 for commission and extras. The Canadian Pacific met this demand by allegation of fraud on the part of Ross and Davison, and pretend to hold them responsible for them. Their claim amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. The defendants made application for the appointment of a commission to examine H. Abbott, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division of the C. P. R., and the point was reserved. The court, on application, ordered the company, as well as Ross, to produce papers and letters referring to the matter.

Sir John's Birthday.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—Sir John A. Macdonald will be presented with an address by Ottawa citizens on his 75th birthday. It falls on January 11th.

O'Connor's Challenge to the World.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—Wm. O'Connor, champion sculler of America, has deposited \$500 with the Empire to make good his challenge to row any man in the world a race for the championship of the world and \$2,500 or more a side.

Dates for the Annual Bouspiel.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Manitoba branch of the Caledonian Curling Association, February 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th were fixed as the dates for the annual bouspiel.

Simultaneous Provincial Elections.

QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—It is rumored here that Premier Mercier has made or is endeavoring to make arrangements with all the provincial Governments of the Dominion with a view of all provincial elections taking place on the same day. There is reason to believe the rumor is true.

A Government Fire.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The Public Works department of the Ontario Government narrowly escaped destruction by fire this morning. Damage to the building about \$500.

Fishermen's Claims Coming In.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—The Department of Fisheries is daily receiving large numbers of claims for fishery bounties. All claims must be in by the end of the month.

AMERICAN.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Judge McConnell was promptly on hand in the court room at 10 o'clock and took his seat upon the bench. The prisoners were not brought in from the jail. After waiting until 10:30 without any communication from the jury, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. The street outside the city is packed with the toughest looking crowd seen in the city for many a day. All available members of the reserve police force are on duty in the neighborhood in plain clothes. The failure of the jury to return a verdict this morning occasions general surprise and has revived the rumor that one of the jury has been "fixed".

A Verdict Rendered and the Men Sentenced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Cronin jury have returned a verdict, and the following sentences have been recorded:—Bourke, Sullivan, Coughlin are each sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Beggs was found not guilty.

Kuntz receives a three years sentence.

Closing Scenes of the Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—When the clerk finished reading that part of the verdict in court yesterday, "We find the prisoners Daniel Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick O'Sullivan guilty of murder as charged in the indictment and for their punishment an imprisonment in the penitentiary for the terms of their natural lives," the suspense of the auditors found vent in a half suppressed shout. Over 2,000 people were congregated on the outside of the jail and the verdict was received by them with satisfaction.

As soon as the verdict was rendered, deputies clustered around the prisoners and effectually prevented any attempts to communicate with them. Attorney Forrest immediately entered a motion for a new trial for Burke and Coughlin, and, in the absence of attorney Donohue, for O'Sullivan and Kuntz. The court then thanked the jury and discharged them. At this stage of the proceedings the defendant Kuntz was loud in his manifestations of grief, while tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. Between his sobs and cries he was heard to say, "I am innocent; God

know, of this. I never was at Lakeview, If I have got to suffer three years imprisonment for this, it is a shame. Longnecker got witnesses to swear that I was at Lakeview." At this point Kuntz's grief became too much for utterance and his words were indistinct.

After a long argument, Judge McConnell set January 10th as the day for filing a motion for a new trial, the matter to be considered by the court on the 13th of January, and left the bench.

It is stated on un doubted authority that but for the fear of juror Culver going mad in the jury room, the other eleven would have stood out indefinitely for hanging Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, 21 years imprisonment for Beggs, and fourteen years for Kuntz.

An Ontario Lawyer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—W. H. Barram, solicitor, of London, Canada, was arrested in the Palmer House last night, on a charge of kidnapping, preferred by a Mr. McCroskey, who says the kidnapping was instigated by Mr. Barram, who was acting as counsel for Ludwig Cameron, editor of the London (Canada) Advertiser. The girl Bessie is a daughter of Alexander Cameron, formerly night editor of that paper, now an inmate of a Canadian lunatic asylum. The little girl is heir to \$10,000, and Mr. McCroskey says Ludwig Cameron has been endeavoring to gain possession of her for some time. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Ludwig Cameron, but his arrest was not accomplished.

Twenty Millions for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the Senate, bills were introduced by Mr. Stanford, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory for finishing heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast, also making various appropriations for fortification and coast defence on the Pacific coast, aggregating over \$20,000,000.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Funeral Witnessed by One Hundred Thousand People.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The vast concourse of people assembled in front of the city hall this morning during the funeral services held over the remains of Jefferson Davis bore testimony to the fact that the demise of the historical head and representative of the Confederacy and war of the rebellion was not without national significance. It would be difficult to form any just estimate of the number of people present, but it is safe to say that over a hundred thousand persons witnessed the imposing and solemn ceremonies. Bishop Gallagher officiated, being assisted by Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi, the Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, of Biloxi, Mr. Davis, pastor; Dr. Markham, of the Presbyterian church; Father Habert, of the Catholic church, and Bakewell and Martin, of the Episcopal church. A surprised choir sang Sullivan's anthem, "Though I Walk Through the Valley of the Shadow of Death." The body was conveyed to the cemetery, a distance of over three miles from the city hall, on a caisson, an immense procession and multitude of people following the remains. Representatives of the Army of Northern Virginia and the army of Tennessee veterans marched side by side just behind the catafalque. Emblems of mourning were everywhere visible throughout the city, and many vessels lying in the harbor had their flags flying at half mast. Among the chief mourners were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hayes, a daughter of the dead chieftain, and General Joseph R. Davis, a nephew. The remains will not be removed from the tomb of the army of Northern Virginia for some time to come, but it is believed that the permanent burial place likely to be chosen by Mrs. Davis will be in Metairie cemetery in this city, or in Jackson, Miss.

Kilrain Sentenced.

PURVIS, Miss., Dec. 16.—Kilrain was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and \$200 fine for prize fighting. An appeal was entered and Kilrain admitted to bail.

Gigantic Railway Strike.

TACOMA, Dec. 12.—The strike on the Cascade division of the N. P. R. R., extending from this city, a distance of 253 miles to Pasco, which began last Sunday, and up to the present time has been considered a local matter, threatens to assume gigantic proportions, and the effect on the whole road is that freight traffic from Helena to Tacoma is practically at a standstill.



THE CALGARY INSTITUTE.

May we not have a First Class Lecture Course?

There is a growing feeling that the Calgary Institute should not be permitted to die and be buried without one more effort to keep it up. Calgary certainly needs some rallying point of this kind, some organization that will provide a reading room, a course of winter lectures, and facilities for supplying a debating society, historical society, etc. A town of this size should have all of these, to which might be added an association of "old timers" or "Pioneers" who could preserve the old time data and by the foundation of the historical records in Alberta for it is not too soon to begin this work.

As regards material for a lecture course, Calgary would be very rich in the men who would be thoroughly at home on the platform and whose qualifications can not be challenged. Father Andie has been 27 years in the Northwest and Father Ledue nearly as many. Bishop Pinkham is a resident of our town and a gentleman of culture, and we have Rev. Messrs. Herdman, Cooper, Evans and Cross. Mr. Pearce knows all about the lands and waters and minerals of the Northwest. There is Mr. Barker, inspector of railway offices, who has travelled through every Northwest settlement. There are Mr. Rowe, of the Dominion Lands office; Mr. Thompson, inspector of game and fish; Judge Rouleau, who has a very intimate acquaintance with Northwest people and many others who might be named, whose services would be available to a lecture committee of the Calgary Institute when once organized; to say nothing of others who would, no doubt, be pleased to occupy the platform in Calgary one night in the year. In this connection we take the liberty of mentioning some gentlemen as C. C. McCall, Esq., of Lethbridge; Dr. Kennedy of Macleod, and Mr. Oliver of the Edmonton Bulletin; and we are confident that Nicholas Flood Davis, Esq., of Regina, would be willing to give Calgary a night if requested, as he certainly would be. There would be no lack of lecturing talent; the Northwest is full of it; and a series of lectures taken in the main, on the attractive features of life in the Northwest would not only entertain our own people but prove a great benefit to Calgary and Alberta abroad. We say this should be the leading feature of at least an opening course, but, of course, tastes differ, there should be variety in the bill of fare, and the various character and talent of the lecturers may be relied upon to supply such variety. If, for instance, Mr. Van Herne could be induced to take the platform in Calgary for a night, we might count upon some plain speaking and some condensed expressions of startling truths worthy of Zulus.

Given the speakers, would there be good audiences? Why not? We have a large number of business men, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, clerks, who have no common meeting place on week day nights; and we feel confident that the female portion will gladly second a motion to have, say Monday night for lecture night, and will see that the male portion attend.

The Calgary Institute, re-organized on a broad basis, as a paying membership association, could readily provide reading room, lending library, and lecture room, leaving its members free to divine off into such other literary and scientific societies, within the fold, as they see fit to organize. It might, indeed, be made a great power for good, not only for the town, but for the whole Northwest.

A Northwest Ministry.

The Canadian Gazette, of London, Eng., under date of Nov. 21, has the following editorial notice of the short lived Brett-Jelly ministry:—"The people of the Northwest Territories have soon got rid of their first political crisis. Recognising probably that the time has hardly yet come to demand a fully equipped local constitution, the Lieutenant-Governor has succeeded in obtaining the help of a new Advisory Council. Only one member of the old Council, Mr. D. F. Jelly, an Irishman by descent, though of Ontario birth, keeps his place at the Advisory Board; and the remaining three seats are filled by Dr. Robert George Brett, the member for Red Deer, Alberta, also of Irish descent, though born in Ontario, and whose successful labors as Medical Inspector of the Banff sanatorium have made his name familiar to all visitors to the Northwest, by Mr. John Felton Bette, another native of Ontario, though of English descent, who now represents Prince Albert, with which town he has been intimately associated for the past ten years; and lastly by Mr. Benjamin Parkyn Richardson, who is a son of the late Rev. G. T. Richardson, formerly well known in Toronto, Methodist circles, and who now takes an active interest in the live stock and dairy interests of Grenfell and the whole Winnipeg district, which he represents in the Assembly. The new Council, it is to be noted, fully conforms with the constitution as it stands."

Church Directory.

Presbyterian.
Services every Lord's day at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Rev. J. C. Herdman, R. D., Pastor.
Sunday School, (in basement), and Bible Class, (upstairs), at 8 p. m. John Craig, superintendant.
Weekly Prayer Meeting at 8 p. m.
Managers' Meetings, as called, W. H. Hogg, Chairman.
Ladies' Aid Society, Meetings as called, Mrs. A. Alton, President.
Season Meetings, first Wednesday of each month, at 7:30.
Quarterly Communion, on 14th December.
Baptisms in Church or at House Meetings, as arranged for.
For envelopes for ordinary revenue, J. F. Glenville, Treasurer.
For envelopes for debt fund of Knox Church, A. McElroy, Treasurer.
Committee for all-day, week-end meetings, S. McCall and J. F. Glenville.
State rec. Revenue by weekly offerings.
Visitors and strangers welcome.
Secretary of congregation, J. G. Mackay.

Special Notice!

FURNITURE.

I have a Splendid Lot of Upholstered goods including

Parlour Suites,
Easy Chairs,
Fancy Chairs,
in Silk, Plushes & Petitpoint.

which I will sell at Cost for

CASH ONLY.

This is an opportunity never before offered in Calgary.

GOODS AT COST.

A. E. Shelton.

DIAMOND HALL.

We Have It! Anything in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Holiday Goods that you could desire.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK!

A first-class workman in charge of this department. **Repairing a Specialty!**

All work guaranteed. **J. W. POWER.**

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Tea Merchant and Importer of

FINE GROCERIES,

Desires to call attention to a Full and Complete Stock of

THE CHOICEST GOODS.

Teas - and - Coffees

Are his leading articles, but every attention is given to a Careful Selection of the finest

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COMESTIBLES.

Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos of Choicest Brands.

Frederick Gillespie,

Practical Tea Taster and Tea Blender,

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Exchanges permitted. These Celebrate persons can be certain of having the goods.

E. C. HOLBROOK.

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MACHINERY

The undersigned is prepared to bore wells to any depth necessary to insure a sufficient supply of water for domestic or ranch use.

Boring through solid rock a specialty. Estimates given and contracts taken also for

Artesian and Windmill Wells. Boring tests holes for Coal Oil, Gas etc.

A. PEARCE.

SUNNY - SIDE FREE STONE QUARRY

The undersigned is prepared to fill orders for all sizes of Dimension Free Stone also shelly and rubble, which will be delivered at the quarry or in town, or on board the cars at Calgary. Address JOHN G. McCALLUM, Calgary, P. O.

McTAVISH BROTHERS GENERAL BLACKSMITHS

and Horseshoers. All kinds of Carriage repairing promptly attended to. Makers of BRANDS Etc. East of Post office Block south of Stephen Avenue.

Calgary, - Alberta.

D. Sutor, General Blacksmith

All work neatly and promptly done at moderate prices. BRAND MAKING a specialty. Carriage repairing.

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-THE-

West End TAILORING

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Will move into the Premises occupied by GLANVILLE & COMPANY, which is being Remodelled suitable for the Business.

W. CARROLL.

Hul! Brothers & Co.

Dealers in all Kinds of

Meats!

City Customers waited on daily for orders and meat delivered free to any part of the city.

Wholesale orders promptly attended to. Special terms to hotels and boarding-houses.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Specially designed for family use.

High Arms. Light Running. Silent Beautifully Finished. New Wood Work. Latest Attachments.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. NEW YORK.

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CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

Canadian Pacific Railway lands, easy terms of payment. One tenth cash, balance in nine annual instalments prices from \$2 per acre upwards.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE THOROUGHbred CATTLE, STALLIONS, BROOD MARES MILCH COWS.

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CALL AND SEE LISTS OF CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES.

J. G. FITZGERALD, Auctioneer and General Agent.



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Calgary's Leading Saddlery House.

STEPHEN AVENUE.

The Best Assorted Stock of B. LAWRENCE Spectacles and Eye Glasses kept at The ALBERTA DRUG STORE,

By JOHN FIELE, ENGLISH OPTICIAN.

Stephen Avenue, Calgary, who is the only person that fits by B. L. & Co.'s new registered tests registered by Act of Parliament, November, 27. Every pair sighted or far sighted person instantly suited. Each pair guaranteed for one year. Spectacles will be sold at a small profit. Parties purchasing can be certain of having the goods.

The Calgary Herald

AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

Published every Wednesday at noon at the office of the Herald Publishing Company (Limited), Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta. Subscription \$2 a Year.

Advertisements for transient advertising:—15 cents per line of nonpareil for first and 10 cents for subsequent insertions. Professional cards one inch per annum \$25; ranch cards as announced on last page. Special contract rates on application.

Advertisements to secure insertion in the WEEKLY HERALD AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL must be handed in at the office before 6 p. m., Tuesday evening.

Single Copies 5 Cents Each.

The WEEKLY HERALD AND ALBERTA LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is the weekly edition of the Calgary DAILY HERALD. It is distinct from Wednesday's issue of the DAILY HERALD, thus allowing of a perfect arrangement of matter impossible with those so called weekly papers which take the place of the Daily issue upon the days they are published.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, MESSRS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1899.

AN ENGLISH GENERAL'S OPINION.

In an interview yesterday with General Strange, who has just returned from a lengthy visit to New Zealand and the Australian colonies, facts were stated and opinions expressed by the general which will not fail to interest not Canadians only but British subjects in other parts of our widespread empire. We premise by saying that General Strange is a firm believer in the growth of Canada and in its great future. He appreciates at their full value the vast territorial area, the great variety of soil, and the remarkable diversity of natural products, of forests, mines and waters, which are in process of development in the Canadian provinces, reaching from ocean to ocean. "It is true," said the General, "that Goldwin Smith declares that there is no future before Canada independent of absorption by the United States, and this because the Mississippi runs south to the Gulf of Mexico! Well, the St. Lawrence runs east to the Atlantic; the Red River runs north to the great northern waters; the Saskatchewan rivers run from west to east; the Peace and Mackenzie to the Arctic Ocean, and the Fraser and Columbia run into the Pacific. The great watershed of the continent divides the two peoples. The habitants of Eastern Canada settled along the St. Lawrence; their original roads ran east and west; then followed the stage coach lines, the same way, and the great railway lines the same. The Canadian Pacific traverses the Dominion on the same lines, east to west, and the spread of colonization and emigration and capital and enterprise has moved in the same direction. In the early days, when the forest still clothed the land and obstructed every pathway, and the great west still lay silent in its solitude, the canoe of the Canadian voyageur made its way from the Atlantic up the waters of the St. Lawrence and its great lakes, with but slight portage, into the waters of the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers on to the Pacific. Modern commerce and the iron road have only followed the trail of the canoe of the fur trader, proving that nature has also intended Canada to be a great highway of commerce from east to west, and that Canada is not destined to be absolutely dependent upon her southern relations. The fact that the Mississippi runs south is an interesting fact in nature, but it is not likely to control the destiny of this North American continent; and despite Mr. Smith's croaking predictions, the Canadian people, with resolute courage, are hewing out a destiny for themselves while shaping the destiny of the British Empire. Let me say, too, that the magnificent courage and enterprise of Canadians in opening a pathway across this continent and planting British colonies throughout this once great lone land are appreciated by their fellow subjects abroad. In the Australasian provinces there is a very strong desire among the commercial classes to open business relations with Canada. Both in

Australia and New Zealand, I heard the strongest expressions of a hope that steamship and telegraphic connection should be established without delay. The feeling of the people towards Canada is the very best. You have done well in Canada in building this great Canadian Pacific Railway. You have spanned the Continent, but your railway on the Pacific side ends in a cul de sac. You have opened trade with China and Japan; that is well. But the Japanese do not come to Canada; they will not be trading with you to any great extent. You want connection with the richest country in the world,—Australasia. When you get telegraphic and steamship connection, particularly the latter, you will find those rich, pushing, enterprising Australians coming here, spying out the land, looking for openings for their enterprise—and finding them too. You will never come in contact with a people better fitted to assist in the commercial development of your country or with whom you can trade more advantageously. And the longer intimate and speedy connection with Australia and New Zealand is delayed the worse for all the interests concerned."

Being asked whether much feeling in favor of Imperial Federation had been evoked in the Australasian colonies, General Strange said: "Among young men, educated, for instance, as in the public schools of Victoria, where history is not taught at all, there is to be found a strong home rule feeling, which sees nothing outside of Australia, and, of course, the narrower the view the greater the outcry. But the solid, substantial men with broadened views, who know what the Empire is and of the possibilities of a vast commerce within the Empire, are keenly alive to the commercial and defensive advantages which a closer union of the British possessions offers. They have seen what Canada has done towards binding the Empire together by building the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Parkin's lectures in Australia have done much to bring to the surface the latent feeling in favor of British Union and to stimulate others in the good work. He has many of the qualities of the best class of public speakers, and is exceedingly judicious, and has sown good seed in good soil. The public discussion of the question was a novelty in Australia, but the more the subject is discussed the more will the union feeling spread."

"Don't you think, General Strange, that the parish politics of England are a great drawback to the spread of the Imperial Federation idea in England itself?"

"I certainly do," said the General. "The parish politics, as you call them, seem to be handicapping statesmen such as Lord Salisbury, who is a great statesman but who thinks he is obliged to stave off Irish home rule, whereas the home rulers are taking kindly to Imperial Federation in the hope that by means of it they may secure home rule for Ireland. They want in England some of the practical statesmanship of the colonies; they need men there to inform them of the true extent and interests and resources and possibilities of these great outlying parts of the Empire, the Greater Britain of our day. I cannot help expressing myself freely on this subject, and I have a right to do so as an Englishman who has given his sword for nearly forty years to the defence of the Empire and has been in every quarter of the Globe. Yes, Mr. Editor, we have a great Empire to weld together, to strengthen by the arts of peace, to defend in war, to hand down to our posterity united and prosperous, the greatest commercial power the world has ever seen. There is no time to lose in

bringing about this consolidation, if Britain is to retain control of the great routes and avenues of commerce at present in her hands."

As many persons know, General Strange has a strong aversion to being interviewed or to have his conversation reported for public use, but THE HERALD is of opinion that the sentiments and statements of one so well qualified to speak of the condition and relations of the several parts of the Empire should be public property, and has acted accordingly.

ROUTINE NEWS.

The telegraphic news supplied to the Canadian Northwest through existing news agencies is of the most unreliable character. Take the transactions of the past few days. It was telegraphed from Ottawa that the Dominion Government had resolved to abolish the duty on mining machinery. This turned out to be absolutely untrue. Next there was telegraphed the statement that the Government were pressing the Canadian Pacific railway company to select their lands, threatening to make the selection for them if they did not move quickly. The next day's despatches repudiated the whole story. Then came a canard from Eau Claire, describing certain details of the business relations of the Anthracite Coal Co. with the English capitalists, all of which is contradicted within twenty-four hours. These are only specimen bricks. As these fabrications are received and published by the Winnipeg papers, the trouble lies to the eastward,—in Ottawa, St. Paul and other distant points. With such a state of things the Manitoba and Northwest press should grapple without delay, if our newspapers are to win and maintain a reputation for sending out reliable news.

THE MORMONS.

Mr. A. M. Stanhouse, ex-British Columbia legislator, and present adviser to the Mormon colony in Alberta, is attempting, through the press, to show that the laws of Canada permit a man "to contract an interminable series of unlawful marriages with absolute impunity." How the marriage laws of Canada can be charged with countenancing and encouraging adultery is not explained. Nor is it easy to understand what this Mormon agent hopes to gain for his co-religionists by assailing the laws of Canada and so twisting them as to keep polygamy in countenance. We do not think he is rendering the Mormons a service by his attempts to pervert the plain meaning of Canadian laws, as the Mormons may learn before long, when public indignation over the Stanhouse epistles makes itself felt. The Mormons may depend upon one thing—they are not welcome in Canada. A class of persons who cannot live under the tolerant laws of the United States are not desirable citizens of any country. And Mr. Stanhouse's effusions are not convincing Canadians that the Mormons intend to live in harmony with the laws of this country.

CALGARY AS A CENTRE FOR THE DEAD MEAT TRADE.

Mr. Reilly's letter in Tuesday's HERALD would be to the point were it not for the fact that the English Dead Meat company referred to had arranged to do their killing at Three Rivers in the Province of Quebec. Indeed, the consideration for which "the vendor" demands some \$700,000 in cash and stock is the grant by the city of Three Rivers of one hundred acres of land for stock yards and other necessary premises,

and exemption from municipal taxation for ninety-nine years. These are important considerations, but whether they are worth \$700,000, or whether Three Rivers is the right place for the yards and slaughter houses, are moot questions. However, we hope the scheme will succeed. Here in the Northwest we cannot afford to lay a single straw in the path of any movement that is regarded by business men as calculated to give an impetus to the consumption abroad of Canadian beef, for in the end Northwest beef must be sought for. At the same time, when Calgary's location near the ranches, its cool nights in summer, the unrivalled purity of its water and ice supply, and the cheapness of land needed for stockyards and abattoirs, are all taken into account, we may safely claim to beat the world in the advantages thus offered for engaging in the dead meat trade.

MINING MACHINERY DUTIES.

Keen disappointment is felt over the announcement that the duties are not to be removed from mining machinery proving false. There is ground for hope, however, in the fact that Sir John Macdonald has not absolutely refused to remove the duty. He explained to the British Columbia delegation that "mining machinery" was a broad term capable of great abuse when used in Custom House entries, and he requested the members of the delegation to specify with all possible definiteness the articles upon which they wished the duties removed. This was a business-like request, and it is not conceivable that the Premier asked for this information intending to refuse all consideration of the details to be supplied. On the contrary, Sir John is proceeding deliberately to consider how far the request of the mining interest may be granted without doing injustice to established Canadian industries. While, therefore, there was no authority for the published report that the Government had decided to remove the duties, there is as little authority for the assumption that they will grant no relief. The mining is the one great Canadian interest that has thus far been neglected by our legislators, Dominion and Provincial; and that this neglect will continue, now that public sentiment is being freely expressed and the circumstances are being understood, is not to be believed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The case of the illegal arrest of Dr. Adam Wright, one of the best known citizens of Toronto, and his detention in police cells, caused a good deal of excitement in that city. The affair has ended in the police commissioners sending an apology to Dr. Wright, and the officer making the arrest has been censured. It is to be observed that only two of the three police commissioners joined in the censure, namely, the mayor and the police magistrate, the remaining commissioner, the chief of police, Colonel Grassett, no doubt finding it inconvenient to censure his own officer. The trouble in Toronto is that the police force is handled too much on the military plan, carrying out laws and instructions to the letter, without much regard to the spirit. In this instance the mayor declared the arrest not only inexpedient but illegal. The illegal arrest of Rev. Mr. Wilson, a Methodist minister, during the present year, by the colonel's policemen, was justified by the commissioners at the time, but condemned by the courts, and was a still more flagrant abuse of power than the arrest of Dr. Wright.

FINANCIAL RUBBLES.

The scheme for establishing a great Roman Catholic banking and investment institution, for all Roman Catholics throughout the world, with a capital of \$100,000,000 and "the benediction of the Pope," was quickly punctured by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. An adventurer named Leybourn had succeeded in securing the support for a time, of Father Sacchari, secretary to the Index, at Rome, and went so far as to offer Archbishop Corrigan 10,000 shares of the stock, alleged to be worth \$100,000, for his assistance in booming the undertaking. The prelate ordered the fellow to be shown to the door; whereupon Mr. Leybourn had the assurance to complain to Rome of the Archbishop's opposition to what was nothing less than a gigantic fraud. Leybourn is not worth a dollar, and his residence in New York cannot be found. He is described as a crank. The scheme recalls one of a few years ago in Paris—the Union Generale—established to afford Roman Catholics banking facilities and ensure Roman Catholic shareholders large dividends. It drew off business from the Jew bankers, who bought its stock and sold it at ruinous prices, thus destroying its credit and creating a panic among the shareholders. Every one who went into it was ruined, and one of the Rothschilds committed suicide in consequence. The New York papers give columns to the details of Leybourn's attempt to imitate a scheme which ended in such widespread disaster.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank of Montreal is at once the most conservative and yet the most progressive of the banking corporations of the new world. With a paid up capital and rest amounting to eighteen millions of dollars and with deposits footing up the enormous sum of thirty-three millions more, its influence upon the commercial movements of the country is not second to that of the Government and Parliament. While the great bank has done much to encourage sound and discourage unsound banking principles, it has never failed promptly to extend its operations to those points which gave promise of future commercial activity. Its relations with the Government probably led to the establishment of an agency in Calgary, where large disbursements were needed for the Mounted Police and the Indians, but this does not sufficiently account for its resolve to erect a handsome building in Calgary solely for its own banking purposes. Doubtless, the commercial activity and growing importance of the town and country around have led the bank to plant itself firmly here as it has done in no other town in Canada of the same population, a fact which should stimulate all whose fortunes are identified with Calgary's progress. The cities of Canada in which the Bank of Montreal has erected its own buildings are usually cities of large population, and to these is now added Calgary, which, though not containing at present over four thousand people, is destined, as many sagacious financiers believe, to be one of the great railway, manufacturing and commercial centres of Canada. Hard business reasons, and no other, have determined the bank's policy as regards Calgary, and in this fact all interested in the town's future will find hope and encouragement, if any is needed.

WHAT CALGARY SHOULD HAVE.

The Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Co. is under the superintendence of Mr. C. J. Alloway, formerly of Montreal, and some of its capital is from Montreal. The business has only recently been started, and thus far \$500,000 has been expended on the abattoirs, stock yards, etc. The capital is \$1,000,000. The packing house has a killing capacity per day of 400 hogs, 1,000 sheep and 5,000 hogs, and the yards have accommodation for 5,000 cattle, 10,000 sheep and 20,000 hogs. A second packing house is nearly completed. The electric light enables this and other similar establishments in Minneapolis to run night and day. Although the city is quite new to the dead meat trade, already 750 cattle are slaughtered here daily, besides great numbers of sheep and hogs. Glue factories, rendering establishments and kindred enterprises follow the abattoirs. It is such gigantic industrial works as these that should be established at Calgary, so near the ranches, and here the dead meat trade of Canada should have its headquarters. The more the feasibility of making Calgary the centre of this line of business is considered, the more will the commercial mind be struck with the remarkable advantages of climate, water, ice and proximity to the field of cattle production which Calgary offers.

NORTHWEST RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND

The Canadian Gazette, London, Nov. 28, says:—

"A special meeting of the Alberta Railway and Coal company is to be held on the 2nd prox. at 37, Old Jewry, E.C., for the purpose of ratifying an agreement with the Great Falls and Canada Railway company, of ratifying an agreement with the Northwestern Coal and Navigation company, limited, and to authorize the issue of bonds and shares required by such agreement.

"Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. notify that the definitive bonds of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat company's issue of £500,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds are now ready for delivery in exchange for fully paid scrip certificates.

"Qu'Appelle and Long Lake scrip has risen 1/2, and Hudson's Bay shares have gone back 1/2."

THE Dominion Government have framed new regulations for the Rocky Mountain Park. They will be given to the public in a few days.

N. F. Davin, Esq., publishes in the Regina Leader a touching memoir of his mother, who has just died in Cork, Ireland, at a venerable age. Mr. Davin's friends will unitedly sympathize with him in his bereavement.

HALIFAX is not yet sufficiently fortified. Engineers, under direction of the British war department, have been engaged for the past four months surveying in the vicinity of that city for sites for several new forts soon to be erected.

The failure of Mullarkey & Co., Montreal, appears to be a serious financial disaster. The liabilities are now placed at \$200,000 and the Merchants' bank is said to be in for a large figure. It is probably too soon for accurate figures to be had, but in all probability Mr. Mullarkey has eclipsed his previous record.

The Toronto Week cannot understand why the Maritime Provinces do not unite under a single Government and Legislature. The reason is, they do not wish to. This is no

new question. It is as old as the hills and has been discussed until it has become stale. Moreover, the pretension that the cost of government would be less under union than at present, has no basis to rest upon. Salaries and appropriations of all kinds would be increased the moment legislation for a million of people was entered upon, and the old provincial economies would vanish.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce takes it for granted that the Anderson contract for a fast Atlantic steam service for Canada has fallen through. It is not likely this has happened unless the C. P. R. people wish it to fall through; and this would be an unreasonable assumption. The company have contracted for their fast service on the Pacific, and when these steamers are ready for the route we may depend upon the great railway company having a fast Atlantic service ready to complete the speediest route around the world. We have not heard the last of the Andersons.

THE story relative to the Prince of Wales' health, which is pronounced an exaggeration, was sent abroad by Edmund Yates, and is as follows:—"The great depression of spirits from which the Prince of Wales is at present suffering did not escape the notice of his visitors last week. He talked constantly of his failing health, and although he battles bravely against increasing weakness, it is impossible to conceal the fact that he is an entirely different man from what he was twelve months ago." This is but a repetition of the stories current some months ago, and which were revived when the Prince visited Greece recently. Where there is so much smoke there is probably some fire. The Prince, it is said on good authority, is not a sound man, even making full allowance for his years, and there is accordingly some anxiety in England in regard to the succession to the throne.

Dunmore has its Literary Society and the Medicine Hat Times records a successful entertainment in celebration of "their entrance into their new rooms." It had an address of welcome by its president, Mr. W. B. Heath, organ performances, songs by ladies and gentlemen, humorous readings, "a laughable farce," and so forth—a smoking concert without the smoke and the beer. The Rev. W. Lyons, we notice, took part in it. Dunmore is to be congratulated on the start it is making in the right direction. Here in Calgary we leave social entertainments to the churches and the lodges, which is all right as far as it goes; but we should not rest satisfied with the absence of a society in whose labors all classes can participate. The Calgary Institute, with its literary, scientific and historical affiliated societies, should be organized and heartily supported, and the sooner this necessary work is commenced the better.

An eastern contemporary states with good reason, that the dangers of electric lighting have been greatly exaggerated. "As a matter of fact there have been more deaths in the last few months from coal-oil and gas explosions than there have been from electricity in as many years. In fact, electricity is safer than either gas or coal-oil, and the more intelligent of our citizens have long since recognized the fact." Calgary is a town that does not know the smell of coal gas; and the merchants who sell oil—for which, of course, there will always be a considerable demand—prefer to light their own premises by electricity. Indeed, Calgary may boast

of having the best and cheapest light to be found anywhere. It is not, however, necessary to condemn either oil or gas in order to demonstrate the advantages of the electric light. It speaks for itself in every window and on every street in Calgary.

WINNIPEG's board of trade keeps stirring. Its latest deliverances are in favor of equalizing the duty on wheat and flour, "so that Canadian millers be not handicapped by the bonus now practically granted to foreign competitors." The members wish it to be understood, however, that they express no opinion on the question of protection. They also call upon the Government to compel an interchange of traffic between the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railways. And this they demand shall be done at once.

A LEGAL decision which will interest business men is thus stated in the Ottawa correspondence of the Eastern papers:—

In the Supreme court to-day the Manitoba appeal of Shaw vs. the Canadian Pacific railway was disposed of. The action was for goods lost on the railway. One plea was that there was a limited liability in such cases, to which there was a replication that the loss being caused by negligence, such defence could not be set up. This appeal was from a decision of the Queen's Bench setting aside the replication on demurrer. The appeal was quashed with costs, the court holding that the judgment was not final under the statute.

Canadian Cattle in England.

(Canadian Gazette, London, Nov. 28.)

Arrivals of American and Canadian live stock for past and current weeks show a considerable decrease, the shipments from Canada being confined to Bristol and the Scotch ports. The congested state of affairs which prevailed more or less last week has to some extent been relieved, and at this moment, the general tone of the market is rather firmer, although prices do not exhibit much improvement. At Liverpool on Monday about 300 sheep and 20 cattle left over from the previous week made up the offerings of Canadian stock. With such a small number of cattle quotations are merely nominal. For the sheep a fair demand was experienced, and sales were readily made at prices equal to 7 1/2d. per lb. The Northwest cattle were finished up last Saturday, and taken all round, the average, we understand, would be about 4 1/4d. From a financial point of view these consignments have been singularly unfortunate, but there is reason to believe that a good impression has been made on those retailing the meat, as its appearance and quality generally have not been subjected to such adverse criticism as on store trade has met a distinct want in Scotland can hardly be doubted in view of this season's experience. The average price paid all round is placed at £12 10s. per head by the Aberdeen Journal, and even this modest calculation gives the extraordinary sum of £175,000 as the value of Canadian store cattle imported to Aberdeen and Glasgow this season.

The enormous proportions of this season's shipments of cattle from Canada to British ports are thus evident. But in Canada it would appear that even more is being thought of the remarkable development which is visible this year in the export cattle trade of Manitoba, a trade which at present extends but little to Europe. Hitherto we have all thought of Manitoba as destined to become little else than a wheat-producing region; but this season shows that its cattle-raising capabilities have been much underestimated. The Canadian Pacific people at Winnipeg, through whose hands the stock pass on their way to Ontario markets, declare that the Manitoba cattle exports of the present season will unquestionably exceed the shipments of Alberta ranch cattle, great as has been the growth of this latter trade in recent years. It is true that in quality the product of the Manitoba stock farms does not equal that of the Alberta ranch, and this is only to be expected when we remember what undivided attention the Alberta ranchmen have given of late to the improvement of their herds. But even in this respect Manitobans will not be slow to learn, and we may therefore be very near the day when the export cattle trade of the prairie will be in no respect behind the considerable export grain trade which has grown up within the last two or three years.

CALGARY COUNTRY MARKET.

The Work on the Market Shed—A Market Day.

The work on the new market shed, commenced in midsummer, is about completed. The building is 110 feet long, and 20 feet wide, and a single story. The shed is open in the rear, but a portion is being enclosed, so that the farmers can be protected against the inclemency of the weather, when necessary. The front is closed with doors and windows. The shed is still unpainted. A set of scales to weigh as high as a quarter of beef will be supplied, and also shelf scales for smaller articles. The market, as our farmer readers in the vicinity of Calgary should remember, is free of tolls or charges of any kind, and it should be utilized accordingly. It is understood, of course, that no meat can be offered for sale in the market in less quantity than a quarter of a carcass, and only producers can exhibit goods for sale there.

MARKET DAY.

A market by-law provides that Thursday shall be the market day for the town of Calgary, the market being open on that from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., all the year round, except when Thursday will happen to be a statutory holiday. It is time something was being done to give effect to this decision. The day fixed seems suitable for an established market day, especially for persons driving long distances, although every day will be market day for those who choose to come on other days than Thursday.

THE SCALES.

A good deal of weighing has been done on the market scales this year. For the first six months the fees collected amounted to about \$300, and the six months ending Dec. 31 will, no doubt, show a still larger revenue. The market overseer gets one half the fees. There will probably be a handsome revenue coming to the city from this quarter in the near future. The farmers ought to be satisfied with an arrangement which gives them a free market, the only charge imposed on their products being for weighing hay, straw, cattle, etc., measuring wood, etc.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Farmers and housekeepers who take THE HERALD will find in it every week a correct report of the prices current in Calgary for such articles as farmers have to sell, and, in some cases, what both classes wish to buy.

Hay is now selling at \$10 to \$11 by the ton loose, \$13 to \$14 pressed.

Alberta oats have been better in quality this year than those of Manitoba and Ontario. They are selling at 45 to 50 cents, according to weight and quality.

Housekeepers are paying for potatoes 90c, turnips 90c, carrots 2 to 3c, per lb.

Eggs are in demand. Packed Manitoba sell at 30c; fresh are very scarce at 50c.

Butter retails at 35c for fresh; packed domestic 27 to 28c; Manitoba packed 25c. The butchers sell meat for Roasting, 9 to 12 1/2c, boiling, 5 to 7c,

by the side 7c, by the quarter, 7 to 8 1/2. Mutton and pork, 9 to 12 1/2c as to joints. They are paying 7 1/2c by the carcass for good dressed hogs. They ask 20c lb for turkeys, geese and ducks. 15c for fowl, 50c a brace for prairie chickens. The shops retail white fish at 10c lb. Granulated sugar 9 1/2c for a dollar, brown 11 lbs for \$1.

Heavy Cattle Shipments.

(Canadian Gazette, London, Nov. 28.)

The St. Lawrence season closed with last week, and the earlier anticipations as to the abnormal increase in the export live stock trade are fully confirmed. The totals are given by the Meat Trades' Journal as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1889.....	85,396	58,834
1888.....	61,092	45,851
1887.....	65,241	34,193

This year's cattle exports are therefore 24,304 in excess of 1888, and 20,155 in excess of 1887; while the increase in sheep are 12,983 and 24,641 respectively. Of this enormous increase in cattle, at least 9,000 head are accounted for by the shipments of lean stock to Aberdeen; while Glasgow may be credited with 5,000 more of the same class, leaving some 10,000 head as the actual increase in fat stock shipments to the various ports. From Scotland we learn that business, although affected by the general dulness, has been on the whole much better than in the South, all of the consignments being readily moved off. With the arrival of the Lake Ontario and Carthaginian to Liverpool, and the Grecian to London, the final shipments of the season will be handled, closing the record for the year, the aggregate of which has been unparalleled.

The Montreal Gazette of Dec. 10 says:—"There has been no material change in the British cattle markets during the past week and the influences which have been working upon it are on the whole not pronounced enough either way as yet to effect any. The dull tone, however, noted for some time back has shown but slight improvement and the market is characterized by the same ruling conditions, viz., a quiet, steady demand, fairly plentiful supply, and prices nominally unchanged. Our special cables for Liverpool Dec. 9 advise us that the general supply of cattle now offering is fair, and that there was a little improvement in the enquiry at that market today, buyers being a little brisker than formerly; but with fair receipts of Canadians added to the existing supplies quotations were unchanged. Prime Canadian steers were steady at 11 1/2c, good to choice 11c, poor to medium 10c, and inferior and bulls 7 1/2c @ 9c. Sheep have been subjected to a fairly good enquiry of late, which has worked the supply down, and today they were tight and prices have recorded an advance of about 1c for better quality. Liverpool today quoting best 15c@16c, secondary 13c@15c, merinoes 12 1/2c@14 1/2c, and inferior and rams 10c@12 1/2c. American refrigerator beef at Liverpool was steady on the whole at 4 1/4d for forequarters and 5 1/4d for hind-quarters per lb. At London forequarters were at 2s 6d, and hind-quarters 3s 6d per 8 lbs. by the carcass."

BOW RIVER MILLS.



THE NEW MILLS AT KA NANASKIS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Lumber of all Kinds, Rough and Dressed

AND THE BEST SHINGLES, LATH, LIME ETC.

JAMES WALKER,

Yards at Calgary, Atlantic Ave. near the C.P. Depot, Office, Stephen Ave Calgary.

S. A. Ramsay,

AGENT FOR

Pianos, Organs and Windmills.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED DOMESTIC AND STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES,

Sold on the Monthly payment Plan. Full lines of all kinds of Machine Needles and Oils. Repairing promptly attended to. Mail orders receive personal attention.

Agents Wanted for the Calgary District

BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

The new premises of the Calgary Branch of the Bank of Montreal were taken possession of on Saturday last and business opened therein on Monday. There are still some details incomplete in the banking offices, and some work must wait before the manager will occupy his new central quarters, but for the purposes of the new building is finished and in full working order. A dedication of it is therefore in order. It is situated on the corner of Stephen Avenue and North St., the front facing the street.

A grand vestibule, ornamented with stained glass, opens into a single apartment devoted to the public and supplied with necessary desks and counters. On the left is the manager's room, in the center, looking both into Stephen Avenue and North Street. It is not only large but long, suitable for the transacting of millions of business. The clerks are separated from the public by a formidable array of latticed lines, with glass doors opening into the several divisions—accountant, ledger keeper, etc., etc. The other is the only official who is regularly "singed," being protected overhead by a strong brass covering, two ropes may drop fish hooks or other hooking arrangements on his head from overhead and no harm to the bank's credit, as has been done elsewhere. He has, however, his revolver, as he relies upon the title alone that he is doubly armed with both his quarrel and his coat between the shoulders and the able interpreter is even more fully illustrated by an examination of the money vault in the rear of the branch's department where, while iron walls and stone and brick surroundings, repose the stored money that, according to belief and fact, cross bars, combination locks, time locks and all manner of skillful contrivances. Whether the man who will make the most perfect of modern protectors of a bank's hoard, without knowing all the combinations and turns and hand-tricks will be shown by dynamic, dynamo, magnet, steel, steel, it is pretty certain that nothing short of it will happen. The vault doors are from Robins & McCulloch, Galt, and the safe from J. J. Taylor, Toronto. The time lock of the safe is Sargent & Greenleaf's best. Under this vault and safe is another vault, entered only by a trap door from within the former, and here protected by walls of brick and masonry which are embedded several series of steel bands, are placed the bonds, records and other papers of the bank, safe from robbers, as well as fire.

There is a small room on the first floor in the corner of the main floor, in which looking up to the floor above, and in the rear part of the flat is a stationary room and wash room. The house building for a counter were occupied by the bank, as the plan to finance in the local office of Montreal. The walls and ceiling are mostly balanced in light green of different shades, except the walls of the manager's room which are terra cotta. The central office of the manager is the building in which Colborne, cedar paneled, is an attractive and pleasing.

In the rear of the manager's room and that of the junior is the entrance to the manager's residence entrance. This is reached by a winding stair, the only object of the entrance in the building, but there is no composition in the simple wall. On the floor is a spacious drawing room, having two views of the "Queen Avenue" front, adjoining on the Avenue, is the dining room, smoking room, kitchen, parlor and service rooms. Facing the rear of the flat. On the second floor, over the drawing room, is the main hall, no question and well lighted, and over the dining room is her large bed room, with a dressing room with bath between the two sleeping apartments. There are also small bedrooms with bathroom and w.c. are found on this floor.

The heating arrangements of the building are excellent, hot-water pipes being used exclusively throughout. Fuel is supplied from a large boiler in the basement. Gas is supplied from a well in the street, a tank in the rear, descending to generation. It is used and water is laid down in the premises. The electric light is supplied to all the rooms in the building, and the electric to the upper part. It is the common electric, located in the rear of the building, electric light for street purposes, all electric and gas lighting. Fine stone flag, from the sidewalk on Stephen Avenue and North St., the coping giving a noble external look to the premises. The windows and doors are of the best quality.

The plans were drawn by Messrs. Taylor & Gordon of Montreal and carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Galt and Allen of Calgary.

The new additions for the building, however, all come from the building's quarry, on the floor were the brick from Messrs. Galt's quarry, Calgary; the lumber from the British Columbia; Mr. A. E. Leeson, contractor for the stone work, Mr. Thomas Underwood for the stone work.

and planning, and Messrs. S. D. McLaughlin & Co. for the plumbing and heating. The bank was opened on Oct. 28, 1906, by Mr. Beith as manager, with Mr. Hogg as accountant. Business has so far increased in three years that the following staff is necessary: Mr. A. J. D. Beith, manager; Mr. W. H. Hogg, accountant; Mr. L. B. Hogg, clerk; Mr. J. S. Hogg, porter and assistant.

OF THE EMPIRE.

Speaking in a paper on the Federation meeting in London, Mr. O. R. Perkins, in supporting a resolution, calling upon the Imperial Government to summon another conference, said when one had been engaged during the last year or so had for traveling around the world was the most comprehensive of the British Empire to study the question of Imperial Federation, the city of London, which was the centre of our national life, and the Museum House, which embodied the great traditions of London's history, seemed a natural place in which to say something of the result of one's observations. It was in London that the heart of the world was beating, where the movements of commerce, the science, politics and literature were initiated or from which they were directed. And, overlooking as was the impression, which London left upon the mind, it was almost wholly upon the history of the sixteenth century, when the first attempts were made to co-ordinate wealth and energy and population into an organic whole, which one projected oneself into those thirteenth century streets, where the first attempts of the Empire to co-ordinate the various parts of the world's activities. He pointed out that the first step was for an organized train to cross the breadth of Canada; that from that point of New Zealand was nearly a thousand miles, and that a continuous line of two or three thousand miles only before a small corner in Australia. He referred to India with its 300 millions of people, to the fact that in South Africa had a continent is opening itself to us, while in the possession of Singapore, Alor, Japan and elsewhere we have the jewels of the world's activities. He said that these things "gently suggested that the extended frontiers of the Empire abroad more clearly or definitely concentrated the greatness of the Empire at home. He continued that every argument which made Imperial Federation seem important in the colonies was equally mighty here, if the fundamental thought of the basis of their federation has not the meaning of force here, it had no meaning of force anywhere. There were three hundred million people in the world, the idea of national unity might be regarded—viz. the political, the financial, the military or the economic. It was the fact that they studied the question thoroughly they would find that these inevitably ran into each other. Speaking, he did was in the greatest unifying nation of the world, he thought it would not be out of place if he first pointed out to the meeting the vast amount financial interests were absorbed by the system. He referred to statistics to show that the Australian colonies have just obtained in loans and investments on the part of £200,000,000 sterling from Britain, and he brought the fact that the city of London, therefore, he said to the city audience that they had an enormous stake in the colonies—an enormous interest in their future. Mr. Perkins gave a similar illustration in connection with Canada, and added that for such a money lending people as this a connection with countries having the widest range of unoccupied resources was of the utmost importance. The money was lent at the lowest rates because the naval and military power of certain gave them the assurance which made the investment safe, and when Britain had lent them the money to raise their wool, their cotton and their minerals, she threw herself into the open market to compete for every penny of each. The advantage was mutual, and it would ultimately prove true that the most intimate connection between the greatest money-lending country of the world and the country which now wanted money to develop them was the best thing for both. He went on to show that the same benefits were derived by both sides in connection with our commercial relations, and turning to the military and naval aspects of the question, he showed how our military position at home gave us security, while our enormous facilities for coaling which were furnished by our colonies actually only gave us the command of all the waters of the world, and that in some length how essential a powerful military organization was for the defence of the economic consumers of the world. He pointed out that the political organization was necessary to give the desired results for the military organization. The subject was Imperial League was to secure such political organization and to provide that security, and he argued there was no place where the league had so good a right to expand as London, where the financial interests of the country were so greatly concentrated. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Balfour.

At the 14th of Jan. of the year in the three were intended to be made in the House of Commons during last night. The structure is now supported by a single pile in the center, and is impossible. It is in the center of the city, and is a very early day for the building. The structure was erected for the Bank of Montreal, and was the first of the kind in the city. It is a very early day for the building, and is a very early day for the building.

Y O KITELEY S

"Emporium of Fashions."

GENTLEMEN:—I have imported one of the largest stock of Woolens that have ever been brought to this country, consisting of the most aesthetic shades of Soft Green, Brown and Black—Kilts, Fur Beavers and Modern Weight Kerseys, Vincuna, Phelviots, Fino Wools, Montagna Diagonal Overcoatings with Pall Malls, Bogravias and Durhams Curl Garry-owen Frozees.

SUITINGS.

Edinburgh Outing, Songrain Worsted, with Over Checks, Pin Dots, French Worsteads in Grey, Blue and Brown Tints, Heavy Shetland and Blarney Tweeds.

TROUSERINGS.

Elbowcut 6-4 Cassimere, in Stylish Strips of Oxford Cambridge and Peterboro Shades. I guarantee to fit the most aesthetic at

Rock Bottom Prices.
Y O KITELEY, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

STOVES,

CARLOAD ARRIVED

Ranges,

Cook Stoves,

Heaters,

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ROGERS & CO.

Palace MEAT Market.

F. G. TOPP & CO.

ARE still to the fore with the VERY BEST GOODS in their Line.

NOTICE.

In the matter of K. CYRILS PEARL, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the estate of K. CYRILS PEARL, late of England in the County of Surrey, deceased, is now being administered by the undersigned, who is the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, and that all claims against the estate of the said deceased must be presented to him on or before the 15th day of March next, at which time he will receive all claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that all claims against the estate of the said deceased must be presented to him on or before the 15th day of March next, at which time he will receive all claims against the estate of the said deceased.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Hon. Robert Labelle.

Established in 1851 under the sanction of the Hon. Robert Labelle, and is the only lottery of its kind in the world. The prize is \$100,000, and the ticket is only \$1.00. The drawing is held on the 15th day of March next, at which time the prize will be awarded.

CLASS D.

The 5th Number Drawing will take place on Wednesday, DECEMBER 10th, at 10 P.M.

PRIZE VALUE \$50,000.

Drawings will be held on the 15th day of March next, at which time the prize will be awarded.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1st Prize	\$100,000
2nd Prize	\$50,000
3rd Prize	\$25,000
4th Prize	\$10,000
5th Prize	\$5,000
6th Prize	\$2,500
7th Prize	\$1,000
8th Prize	\$500
9th Prize	\$250
10th Prize	\$100

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"THE HERALD."

Published by F. G. TOPP & CO., 1010-1012, 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

An Important Ordinance.

The Judicature Ordinance of the Territories has been amended in some particulars of interest to lawyers, debtors and creditors.

By Sec. 2 there is added to section 283 this sub-section:—

"Where more than one newspaper is published in the same locality, the notice of sale may be published in either one."

By Sec. 3 section 399 is amended by adding, after the word "nature," the words "or any exemplification thereof."

By Sec. 4 the appendix to the said Ordinance is amended by inserting between the tables of Sheriff's and Clerk's fees, the following:—

"The class 'A' to apply to all matters in which the claim made exceeds \$100, and proceedings by interpreter, replevin, garnishee or for the recovery of possession of real estate." The class "B" to apply to claims other than mentioned in class "A."

Witnesses and jurors may receive the following fees:—

For every day necessarily absent from residence in going to, staying at and returning from trial.....

When residence is within two miles of place of trial..... \$1.00

When over two miles..... 2.00

For every mile necessarily travelled by other means than railway..... 10

When railway used, actual fare paid.....

Professional men, when acting professionally, in addition to mileage as other witnesses, per day..... 5.00

INTERPRETERS.

Interpreters may, when used, be allowed the same mileage as witnesses, and for each day actually engaged as interpreters..... 2.00

Sec. 5 declares sections 2 and 4 shall be held to have extended from the date upon which "The Judicature Ordinance" had effect.

Sec. 6 declares the procedure in claims not exceeding \$100. The plaintiff enters with the clerk of the court his claim, giving his P. O. address; a summons issues; the defendant must, within ten days after service of the summons, file his notice of dispute and the particulars thereof, giving his P. O. address. The service must be personal unless otherwise ordered by the court or a judge. The judge appoints a day and place of trial. Whereupon the clerk sends by registered letter, prepaid, a notice to that effect to the parties, his fees being according to the table here given, and, where not provided for, the lowest scale of fees as in the schedule to "The Judicature Ordinance":—

CLERK'S FEES.

Notice to plaintiff of trial, to be paid by plaintiff when entering the action.....

Notice to defendant of trial, to be paid by defendant when filing dispute.....

(The necessary postage also to be paid by each party as above.)

For setting case down and attending trial to be paid by plaintiff in first instance..... 1.00

Sec. 11 provides that "in all actions coming within the provisions of this ordinance, a judge may allow to the successful party an advocate's fee not to exceed \$10, which said fee and the necessary witness fees and disbursements in the action shall be the only costs allowed against any unsuccessful party."

Sec. 12 provides that notice of trial shall be given: (a) if the party resides in the judicial district where the summons is-ued, twenty clear days before the day appointed for trial; (b) if the party resides in a judicial district other than that in which the summons is-ued, twenty-five clear days before the day appointed for trial; (c) When the party resides outside the Territories, such notice shall be given as the judge shall direct, and such direction shall be given seven days for service out of the Territories is granted.

Sec. 13 provides that actions brought under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be tried and determined in a summary way.

The Christmas Sale Yesterday.

The sale of work held by the Ladies' Guild of the Church of the Redeemer last Thursday was a thorough success, the proceeds realizing at least \$250 clear profit. There were two stalls of fancy work, one presided over by Mrs. McIlreath and the Misses Bernard, and the other by the Misses Pinkham, Scott and Wainwright. Mrs. D. W. Marsh was in charge of the stall for plain work, assisted by Miss Bange and Miss Ward, and Mrs. Pearce presided over the refreshment department, and with the other ladies of the Guild provided liberally for the wants of visitors. The Christmas tree was entirely under the management of the Misses Bernard and their brother and was a source of great pleasure to the young people present, while it brought considerable gain to the funds. The music for the evening was provided by Sergeant Bailey and the orchestra of the N. W. M. P. band, to whom the ladies desire to give their hearty thanks for the help so kindly extended. Mr. J. K. Shirly acted as auctioneer. The Guild has been in existence here since the end of last May and during that time has raised over \$500 for the debt on the school house.

Wanted—A girl for a few hours each day. Apply to Mrs. Gillespie, Calgary. d & w 1w

Well Stocked Jewelry Store.

At G. H. Jacques, the old timer's, may be found a great variety of beautiful goods suitable for Christmas presents. These are stowed away in all imaginable places, in rich profusion—in show cases, safes, drawers, shelves and recesses, there being a wonderfully large stock for a small shop. The display of gold watches and the prices put on them should meet the tastes and purses of all. There are gents' and ladies' watches in 18 and 14 carat cases; gents' filled cases; ladies' from \$35 up; ladies' neat silver watches—watches with "long wind" and "short wind." The assortment of gold rings—diamond, garnets, rubies and sapphires—is great and the prices very reasonable. In gold brooches there are the latest English novelties, some beautifully attractive, and in rings there are 18 carat plain wedding rings fit to "ring" a princess, 18 carat band, keeper rings, and otherwise a great variety. Ladies' and gents' gold and plated Albert chains, from 75c. to \$40, fob chains of rare devices, gents' scarf pins ranging from 50c. to \$30; the best rolled plate brooches; clocks from \$225 to \$40; charms and keepsakes of all kinds; silver and plated table-ware, such as castors, cake baskets and table ornament, in variety of design; studs, cuff buttons, etc., in diamonds, gold and silver. Altogether Mr. Jacques has made thorough preparations for his customers and the Xmas sales.

Alberta No. 1, M. of P.

The first lodge of the Knights of Pythias thus far established in Alberta, was organized the 11th in Oddfellows' Hall, with the following list of officers:— Frank Moore, P. C.; J. B. Smith, C. C.; J. C. E. Bown, V. C.; J. B. Kelly, Prelate; T. B. Braden, keeper of the records and seals; A. E. Swift, M. of Finance; John Lineham, M. of Exchequer; R. W. Fletcher, M. at arms. The membership number 12, and the lodge will be known as Alberta No. 1. The new organization enters on its career well officered and with bright prospects. Being the first lodge of the order instituted in Alberta, it will be entitled to be established as the Grand Lodge of Alberta as soon as a sufficient number of other lodges have been organized.

Penitentiary Wanted.

The great expense of sending prisoners to Winnipeg must strike people as a very formidable business. Three officers, in charge of one convict, with railway fares, food, lodging, cabbage and all the other expenses incident to such a trip from Calgary to Winnipeg, will make a big bill to present to the Dominion Government. Such trips have to be made periodically. A simple calculation based on the criminal shortcomings of the Alberta district, will suffice to show how many such journeys need be made in order to produce an aggregate of expenditure which would suffice to build a penitentiary at Calgary for this part of the Northwest country.

A Beautiful Display.

The grocery window of G. C. King & Co. has been dressed for 'Xmas in highly artistic style "The flag" surmounts a neatly arranged display of fruits and other desirable 'Xmas goods as can be seen anywhere. The clerks give Mr. King the credit of dressing this window himself, and it certainly reflects credit on both his taste and ingenuity. All should see it. Such grocery goods as are not to be seen in the window will be found on the shelves, and some of them are enumerated in the new advertisement of G. C. King & Co., in today's HERALD, first page.

The Duke of Connaught Coming.

The news that the Duke of Connaught will land in Vancouver in the spring and pass through Alberta, spending a month in Canada, will create quite a stir. We understand that the Imperial authorities have been in correspondence with Lieut. T. B. H. Cechrane, of Mitford, (who has a relative among the Duke's aide-de-camps) asking him to arrange for the Duke to see the sights and scenes of this section of the Dominion to advantage. It is believed that a grand "round up" will be one of the features of the Duke's visit.

The Loyal Orangemen.

Calgary L. O. L. No. 1563; Installation (Dec. 4) of officers for the year 1899:—W. M. A. J. Smyth; D. M., S. Spafford; Treas., A. Carson; R. Sec'y, W. Pritchard; Chap. S. McComb; Flirt Com., Hugh McLellan; D. of C., A. McNaughton. Lodge closed in harmony.

The New Senator.

Our telegraph reports announce the appointment of Mr. Loughheed as Senator, in place of the late Senator Hardisty. Mr. Loughheed has been receiving the congratulations of our citizens generally this morning.

Flannels, Blankets, Comforters.

NEW FALL STOCK JUST IN.

Choice Goods. Extra Value.

Fancy Stripe Flannels,
Scarlet Flannels,
White Flannels,
Opera Twills

GREY FLANNELS
FROM 20C A YARD UP.

RANKIN & ALLAN,
"THE : LEADING : DRY : GOODS : HOUSE."

MACLEAN,
"THE DRUGGIST."

Has just received a new invoice of goods, including a large and well selected stock of

BATH AND CARRIAGE SPONGES,

LUBIN'S ATKINSON'S RICKSEKER'S AND LUDBURG'S

! PERFUMES. !

COLGATE'S SACHET POWDERS.

DIAMOND DYES AND PAINTS. All colors

FEEDING BOTTLES, NESTLE'S MILK FOOD, NESTLE'S SWISS MILK:

MONSTERAT LIME JUICE in pints and quarts. Also new line of

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE. WE CARRY

Fifty Per Cent More Stock Than any Other Drug Store

In Alberta, and Defy Competition in any line carried by us. Sole agent in Alberta for Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases, etc., and

THE GREAT SIMSON'S LINIMENT. PAIN DESTROYER

